DABAGYAN, V. M.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The dynamics of cutting in lathe work". Yerevan, 1958. 29 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Yerevan Polytech Inst im K. Marks), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1959, 130)

DABAGYAN, V.M., inzh.

Relationship between the specific stress and the deformation of chips in in-feed machining. Sbor. nauch. trud. ErPI no. 20:53-65 '59.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Metal cutting)

DABAKHOV, A.

AID P - 476

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 5/15

Author : Dabakhov, A.

Title : Our Experiment in the Operation of a Motocycle Winch

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 9, 7-10, S 1954

Abstract : A description and some remarks on the operation of a light motocycle winch for glider take-off illustrated with several diagrams and photos.

Institution : Simferopol' Aeroclub

Submitted : No date

DABAKHOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich.

[Beekeeper's work diary; work practices of the apiary on the "Olen'kovo" State Farm, Mordvess District, Tula Province] Dnevnik raboty pchelovoda; iz opyta raboty paseki sovkhoza "Olen'kovo" Mordvesskogo raiona Tul'skoi oblasti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 55 p.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Bee culture)

DABAKHOV, V. I.; BLATT, P. L.

"The Use of Therapeutic Physical Exercises for the Treatment of Exudative Pleurisy," Voyenno-Med. Zhur., No. 6, p. 40, 1955.

DABAKH'YAN, M. M.

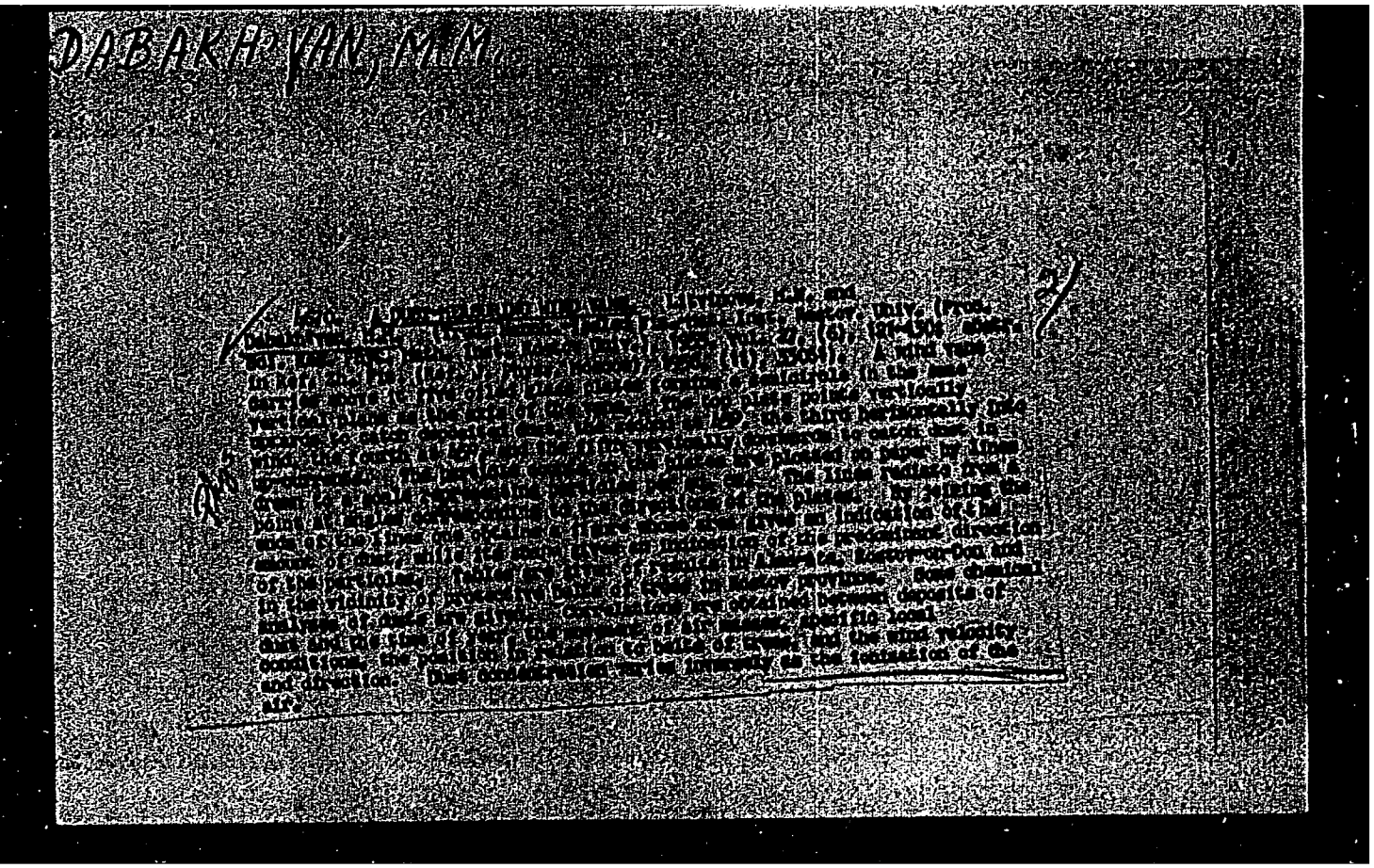
USSR/Medicine - Purification of Air Oct 51

"Electric Filter for Obtaining Samples of Atmospheric Dust," Prof. V. F. Litvinov, Docent M. M. Litvinova, M. M. Dabakh'yan

"Gig i San" No 10, pp 22-26

Although at the Inst of Communal Hygiene, Acad Med Sci USSR, the Inst imeni Prisman, etc., considerable work has been done on the perfection of methods for the study of atm dust, a staisfactory app for obtaining samples of dust for gravimetric detn and all types of microscopic and chem analysis was not available as yet. The need for a device of this type was satisfied by development of a portable electrostatic (Cottrell -ptn) device at the Chair of Gen Phys, Rostov-on-Don State U. Tests carried out at the Inst imeni Sechenov (Yalta), Phys Math Faculty of Rostov-on-Don State U, showed that even hundredths of a mg of dust in 1 cu m of air can be detd accurately with the new device.

119T22



CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 17, 1958, No 57081

Author : Dabansky, A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Contribution to the Geochemistry of Secondary Sulfates. III. Sulfates from Dubnik near Presov.

Orig Pub : Sb. Czechosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No. 2, 515 - 531.

Abstract : See RZhKhim., 1957, 74233.

Card 1/1

8

ZAIMOV, K.; LEKHAMDZHIYEVA, TS.; PURVANOVA, TS. [Purvanova, TS.]; DABCHEV, P.

Seasonality of some phases of manic-depressive psychosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:98-100 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - akademik G. Uzunov) Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta i Gorodskoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach L. Krestev), Sofiya.

PRZELECKA, A.; DABCZYNSKA, D.; ZAN-KOWALCZEWSKA, M.

Cytochemical localization of phospholipids and of some hydrolases in the oocytes of Rana temporaria. Folia morphol 21 no.3:359-361 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Warsaw. Head of Department: Prof. dr. W. Niemierko.

KUHL, Jan,prof.,dr.; DABEK, Henryk, mgr.,inz.

Chlorine and phosphorus in Upper Silesia's coal. Przegl gorn 17 no.9:443-446 S '61.

L 05307-67 RM/DS

ACC NR: AP7000213 SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/002/0237/0246

BASINSKI, A., NAREBSKA, A. and DABEK, R., of the Department of Physical Chemistry, N. Copernicus University (Katedra Chemii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika) Torun.

"Studies on Ion Exchange Membranes. I. Remarks on Measurements and Calculations of the Membrane Conductivity"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 2, 1966, pp 237 - 246

Abstract (Authors' English abstract): An improved cell for measurement of the conductivity of ion-exchange membranes is proposed and an extended equation for calculation of the resistance and specific conductivity of membranes is derived. The resistance of the cation exchange membrane AMF C-60/65-H$^+$ was measured in HCl solutions and on this basis the new formula is compared with that used earlier.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables and 11formulas.

[JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange membrane, cation

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05 Feb 65 / OTH REF: 022 / SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.11/1 Internal Med. Jan 57

DĄBEK T.

641. DĄBEK T., KOŚMIDER Sz., KOŚMIDER St., OSSOWSKA T. and SMOLARZ W. II Klin. Chorób Wewnętrznych Śląskiej A.M., Zabrze. *Choroby układu krążenia w róznych grupach zawodowych na podstawie materiału klinicznego. Diseases of the circulatory system in various occupations on the basis of clinical data MED. PRACY 1956, 7/1 (11-16) Tables 2

Case histories of 5,580 men were analysed. The frequency of circulatory diseases in miners, foundry workers and non-manual workers was noted, also the type of disease, age of the patient and the length of period of work. In foundry

641 CONT.

workers the circulatory system is affected first, then the respiratory system, in miners the respiratory system first and then the circulatory system. Heavy manual work in miners is thought to be responsible for the changes in the circulatory system. (VI, 17)

L 13423-66

ACC NR: AP6006892 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/002/0131/0132

AUTHOR: Dabek, Tadeusz; Korbel, Kazimierz

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Technology, AGH, Krakow (Instytut Techniki Jadrowej AGH); Department VI, Institute of Nuclear Research, Krakow (Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Zaklad VI)

TITLE: Automatic recording attachment for fast registration of the amplitude analysis of pulses going to the 100-channel type AI-100-1 analyzer

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 131-132

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, electronic circuit, pulse amplitude, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: This communication describes the attachment to a 100-channel type AI-100-1 (USSR) analyzer. It contains an electronic circuit by means of which the amplitude analysis can be self-recorded very fast. The circuit consist of two components: a set of summators and a register. The basic design and construction are described. An example of a histogram is shown, the energy distribution of Cs^{137} + Hg^{203} -- obtained by using this device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: 19May64

Card 1/1

L 21916-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014477 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/09-/0619/0622

AUTHOR: Dabek, Tadeusz--Dombek, T.; Korbel, Kazimierz--Korbel', K. 39 B

ORG: [Dabek] Bureau for the Organization of Technical Research, Krakow (Biuro Urzadzon Techniki Jadrowej); [Korbel] Department of High Energy Physics, Institute of Nuclear Research, Krakow (Zaklad Fizyki Wysokich Energii, Instytut Badan Jadrowych)

TITLE: Detecting probes operating in a single-cable system of pulse transmission and power supply

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 9-10, 1965, 619-622

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, pulse cable

ABSTRACT: The problem of pulse transmission from nuclear detectors 19 for long distances by means of a single cable supplying the high voltage to the counter is considered. Many circuits discussed in the literature are described as well as two types of probes (with scintillation and proportional counters) operating in a single-cable system of pulse transmission and power supply. This system is advantageous for use under field conditions, especially in a bore hole logging. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 16Apr65 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods of Measurement and Research C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 2623

Author : Dabek W., Kazimirski A.
Inst : Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
Title : Measurement of the Rise Time of Pulses in Proportional Counters Filled with BF_3.

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, No 3, 299-312

Abstract : A method is described for determining the rise time of pulses of a proportional counters by measuring the changes in the amplitude of the pulse produced by differentiating and integrating systems. In the measurement use is made of a pulse amplifier with a known integration constant and of a supplementary differentiating system with adjustable time constant. The rise time of the pulses have been measured for three types of proportional counters filled with BF_3 and were found to lie in the interval from 0.3 to 0.9 micorseconds. Author's resume

Card : 1/1

Ionization Current Chambers Used in Controlling Nuclear Reactors

cient element in this case is boron 10. It is used either in the solid state as an electrode coating or in the gaseous state as BF_3. The best material for building ionisation chambers is aluminum which cannot easily be activated, has a short half-life and is available in relatively pure form. For insulation quartz, glass or mica are recommended. The author then goes on to discuss the problem of distance between the electrodes which, as may be seen in Fig 4, is important from the point of view of ionisation losses. A distance equal to 1/2 the range of "a" particles in the given gas is recommended. Similarly, the boron layer on the electrodes should be less than the "a" particle range in the layer. Before filling with gas, the chamber should be evacuated to a pressure below 10^{-3} mm Hg. The chamber's sensitivity to neutrons depends on the following factors: the amount of ^{10}B in the chamber, the average of the gas present and the proportion of particles exploited in ionising the gas. In building a chamber, attention should be paid to the fact that it should be as little

Card 2/4

Ionization Current Chambers Used in Controlling Nuclear Reactors

sensitive as possible to gamma radiation in view of the vast background radiation present in such circumstances. Another item to be borne in mind is that low tension be used in the power supply to facilitate electrode insulation and general exploitation. The measurement ceiling of chambers of this type is reached with a neutron stream of about 10^{11} n/cm^2/sec. The author goes on to discuss methods of compensating the ionization current originating from background gamma radiation. The best method consists in using two identical chambers of which one is sensitive to both neutrons and gamma radiation and the other only to background interference. The circuitry adopted in this case is shown in Fig 8. The author also discusses certain other types of differentiation chambers and the possibility of extending the range of the neutron stream measurable in the presence of background gamma radiation. In conclusion, the author considers the question of the chamber's durability. In theory, this depends on the speed with which the boron layer is

Card 3/4 "consumed", which may be a number of years with the

Ionization Current Chambers Used in Controlling Nuclear Reactors

reactor operating round the clock. However, the chamber's durability is usually limited by accidental damage to the insulation or by the harmful effects of radiation on the materials of which it is made. There are 9 graphs, 9 diagrams, and 24 references, 2 of which are Polish, 1 French and 21 English.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut badań jądrowych PAN, Warszawa, zakład inzynierii reaktorowej (Nuclear Research Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Department of Reactor Engineering.

SUBMITTED: February 1959

P/046/60/005/007-8/002/007
A224/A026

21.1100

AUTHOR: Dąbek, Wacław

TITLE: Experimental Reactor Physics Research

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7-8, pp. 415-438

TEXT: The paper presented at the reactor conference of Socialist Countries, convened at Rossendorf on June 13 to 18, 1960, and written in English language, is a condensed report on the activity of the Experimental Reactor Physics Group and the Reactor Detectors Group of the Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research), during the period 1958-1960, in Warsaw, Poland. The purpose of the research program was to prepare and develop various methods and techniques for investigating the reactor constants, irrespectively of the type of reactor system. Described are: neutron and gamma flux distribution and energy spectra measurements, filter methods, slow-neutron chopper measurements, determination of reactor-material purity by activation analysis, pile oscillator measurements, pulse neutron source, reactor control detectors, exponential graphite-moderated assembly, exponential water-moderated assembly, and a critical graphite-water assembly, which will constitute a mock-up of the

Card 1/2

P/046/60/005/007-8/002/007
A224/A026

Experimental Reactor Physics Research

second Polish high-flux research reactor to be built. There are 4 photographs, 13 figures and 26 English references.

VB

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Reactor Engineering Department

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

Card 2/2

20509

P/046/60/005/007/002/007
D219/D304

21.1100

AUTHOR: Dąbek, Wacław

TITLE: Experimental reactor physics research

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 7-8, 1960, 415 - 437

TEXT: This paper, presented at the reactor conference of Socialist countries at Rossendorf (GDR), held from June 13-18, 1960, reports on the activities of the Experimental Reactor Physics and Reactor Detectors Groups of the Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, during the period 1958-60. Neutron flux distribution and energy spectra are measured by conventional activation detectors, together with the use of semi-conductors for fast neutron measurements. The detectors are counted by the usual Geiger-Müller tube arrangement. Wires together with current ionization chambers are used for flux traverses. A $\beta - \gamma$ coincidence scintillation unit and a liquid scintillation counter are available, and two 4π gas-flow proportio-

Card 1/5

20509

P/046/60/005/007/002/007
D219/D304

Experimental reactor . . .

nal counters are being developed for absolute measurements. Miniature BF_3 and fission pulse ionization chambers, and a boron-coated thermopile have been developed for measurements of low and high thermal neutron fluxes respectively. A small current ionization chamber has been made for γ-ray detection. For thermal neutron spectrum measurements, a filter technique is used, in which the transmission of neutrons through various thicknesses of absorber is measured. The transmission is compared with that calculated for various Maxwellian distributions and the appropriate neutron temperature is determined. Results agree well with crystal spectrometer measurements. A slow neutron chopper and time-of-flight analyzer will be used for slow neutron spectrum determinations. Neutron activation analysis has been used for the determination of impurities in reactor materials. Pile oscillator methods for absorption cross-section measurements are also being developed. The suitability of the WWR-S reactor for this type of measurement has been investigated by oscillating samples of graphite and water with varying amounts

Card 2/5

P/046/60/005/007/002/007
D219/D304

Experimental reactor ...

of boron poisoning in a vertical channel in the reactor core, and detecting the resulting changes by ionization chambers placed near the sample and at a distance. The results indicate that the method is fairly insensitive (phase shift in signals of $(5. \pm 10).10^{-3}$ per part per million of boron) but it is hoped that this may be improved. Oscillator techniques have also been used to determine the effective mean prompt neutron lifetime and the effective delayed neutron fraction in the WWR-S reactor. These are respectively 90 ± 40 μsecs. and 0.00843 ± 0.00118, in good agreement with data for other similar systems. The method is to be applied to the determinations of other reactor constants. A pulsed neutron source using the d-t reaction is being built. The deuteron beam energy will be about 200 keV, the pulse of duration 0.1 μsec. or more, and 3 mA of ions are expected at the outlet of the extracting electrode. Detectors are available to cover the whole range of reactor power. These are BF_3 counters (up to 10^3 neutrons/cm^2-sec.), pulse fission chambers (10^2 - 10^6 neutrons/cm^2-sec.) and current ionization chambers. The

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Experimental reactor ...

latter have been successfully used in the controlled start-up of the WWR-S reactor. A graphite-moderated exponential assembly is now in the final stages of construction in the WWR-S reactor hall at Warsaw. This is a 2.4 m cube containing horizontal fuel channels 6 • 6 cm. of cross-section, with an initial lattice pitch of 24 cm. The fuel is natural uranium, in the form of rods 2.5 cm in diameter and 30 cm long, and is canned in 1 mm thick aluminum. The calculated maximum multiplication coefficient is 0.85. Fuel and first-grade graphite are of Russian origin, and the second-grade graphite is Polish. An exponential water-moderated assembly is also planned. A critical graphite-water assembly in the form of a mock-up of the second Polish high flux research reactor is in the design stage. The fuel will consist of 20 % and 90 % enriched uranium in tubes, and the critical mass contains about 4 kg of U^{235}. The core is 100 cm diameter, 102 cm high, and holds a maximum of 30 fuel element units with a lattice pitch of 14 and 16 cm. The mean neutron fluxes will be 10^6 neutrons/cm^2-sec. in the graphite, and 0.7 • 10^6

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P/046/60/005/007/002/007
D219/D304

Experimental reactor ...

neutrons/cm^2-sec. in the uranium. There are 16 figures, and 30 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw. Reactor Engineering Department

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

Card 5/5

P/046/60/005/010/002/009
D240/D302

26.2263

27154

AUTHORS: Dąbek, Wacław, Kazimierski, Adam, and Topa, Jerzy

TITLE: Gas ionization neutron detectors

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 10, 1960, 597-609

TEXT: A number of gas ionization neutron detectors have been developed at the Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa, for reactor instrumentation, neutron flux distribution measurements and for experimental purposes. Detectors for reactor instrumentation and control should not change in characteristics during long periods of operation, should discriminate clearly between neutron and γ radiation and should be linear over a wide range of neutron flux. Three types of detectors have been developed for reactor control which fulfil the above requirements. The BF_3 proportional counter and pulse fission chamber serve during the start up of the reactor. The BF_3 proportional counters are made from oxygen free copper as the cylindrical cathode (diameter 25mm) with an axial anode made of tungsten wire. The counters are filled with BF_3 vapor. Several designs of pulse

Card 1/3

Gas ionization...

fission chamber have been developed. A typical one consists of an outer cylindrical aluminum envelope (50mm diameter, length 450mm) containing four coaxial cylinders. Two of these act as collecting electrodes and are earthed. The chamber is filled with an inert gas at 6 atm. and operates at 600V with a capacity of 350 pF. The counting rate is linear with a neutron flux of up to 2×10^5 counts/sec. This chamber is intended for use in the WWR-S reactor. When the reactor is at or close to full power, control is achieved using current ionization chambers. These have two coaxial cylindrical volumes, one sensitive to neutrons and γ radiation and the other to γ radiation only. A positive voltage applied to the central electrode compensates for the γ background current. The ionization current is linear with the reactor power curve up to 50 kW and has a negative deviation of only 7.2 percent at 100 kW. The current ionization chambers are used over the full range of the reactor from shut down to full power (200 kW). The requirements for detectors for neutron flux distribution measurements are different. For flux measurement, a small instrument with low non-active volume made from materials of small neutron capture cross sections is required. Two types of

Card 2/3

detectors have been developed at the institute. BF_3 proportional counters are used at low neutron flux and γ background and are applied in the experimental graphite assembly and in zero power reactors. The design is similar to that of the detector for reactor control, but this instrument is smaller (diameter 8mm; wall thickness 0.5mm). At higher neutron flux, miniature pulse fission chambers are used. The cylindrical chamber is constructed of aluminum, containing a central anode which is surrounded by a cylindrical cathode coated with uranium. The chamber is filled with an inert gas at 4 atm. pressure. There are 16 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. L. Ayve: Nuclear Power, December 1959; J. M. McKenzie: Nucleonics, January 1959; R. B. Mendell, S. A. Korff: Rev. Sci. Instrum. 30, 442 (1959); W. Abson, P. G. Salmon, S. Pyraha: Proc. IEE 105B, 357 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa

SUBMITTED: July, 1960

27312

P/046/60/005/011/001/018
D249/D303

26.2244

AUTHORS: Łabno, Leszek, Dąbek, Wacław, and Byszewski, Witold

TITLE: Neutron sensitive boron-coated thermopile

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 11, 1960, 685 - 688

TEXT: A description is given of a simple neutron flux detector developed in the Institute of Nuclear Research, of small dimensions, which consist of a thermopile with the alternate thermoelements coated with B. The detector is insensitive to γ-radiation or changes in the ambient temperature and operates by measuring the heat produced by neutron absorption in the B coating. The thermopile is constructed of 36 chromel-copper thermoelements, spaced at 20 mm intervals, made of 1 mm wide and 0.07 mm thick strips and welded together under an inert atmosphere with the alternate junctions covered by 1 mm beads of B. The elements are supported on a ceramic base, the junctions being situated coaxially in 3 planes perpendicular to the axis of the thermopile, with equal nos. of coated and

Card 1/3

Neutron sensitive boron-coated ...

bare junctions in each plane. The whole assembly is placed in an Al sheath. Only the changes in ambient temperature which occur over ~10 seconds will affect the instrument, since the decay of the output thermoelectric power has been found to have a time constant of 8 secs. Response of the thermopile varies linearly with the power level of the reactor, (1×10^{-11} mV/n. cm^2 sec), up to ~200 kW which corresponds to 10^{12} n/cm^2 sec. Sensitivity diminishes, thereafter, owing to the heating of uncoated junctions becoming, for example, 0.9×10^{-11} mV/n cm^2 at 2 MW (~10^{13} n/cm^2 sec). To test the instruments, neutron flux distribution in the 36/14 channel of the WWR-S reactor was measured by an absolute method using P and compared with the results given by the thermopile detector. Good agreement was obtained and the slight discrepancy is ascribed to the non-linearity of the thermopile. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Barbares, et al.: AECD - 2485; 1949, and AECD - 2975, 1950; T.R. Herold, Nucleoniks 13, no. 5, 64, 1955; T.A. Jaques, H.A. Ballinger, F. Wade,

Card 2/3

27312
S/046/60/005/011/001/018
D249/D303

Neutron sensitive boron-coated ...

Proc. IEE, 100, 110, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw

SUBMITTED: July 1960

4

Card 3/3

30581
P/046/61/006/011/003/004/
D216/D304

21.5210

AUTHORS: Boużyk Jacek, Dąbek Wacław, Dabrowski Cyryl, Josefowicz Krystyna, Kozmiński Jerzy, Suwalski Witold, Topa Jerzy, and Weiss Zbigniew

TITLE: Experimental analysis of the use of the "EWA" reactor for some pile-oscillator measurements

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 6, no. 11, 1961, 717 - 734

TEXT: This paper investigates the sensitivity of moderator purity determinations in the WWR-S "EWA" reactor of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Swierk using various methods. A priliminary report of the work has already been published (Ref. 6: W. Dąbek Nukleonika, 5, 415, 1960). The periodic change in neutron density caused by harmonic oscillation of an absorbing sample causing small reactivity changes may be written

$$\frac{n(t) - n_{av}}{n_{av}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \varphi^{(m)})} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} L^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \psi)} =$$

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Experimental analysis of ...

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} R^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \theta^{(m)})} \qquad (2)$$

where $n(t)$ and n_{av} are the time dependent and average neutron densities, $G^{(m)}$ $L^{(m)}$ $R^{(m)}$ are the relative amplitudes of the m-th harmonics of the global (general reactor), local and resultant signals. $\varphi^{(m)}$ α and $\theta^{(m)}$ are the phase angles of the global, local and resultant signals, and the period of oscillation of the sample $T = 2\pi/\omega$. Fundamental harmonics only are considered, the other being eliminated by the apparatus or by computation. G and L depend upon the absorber content of the sample, and the global and local signal sensitivities g and l may be expressed

$$g = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{G_x - G_0}{G_0} \qquad (2a)$$

$$l = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{L_x - L_0}{L_0} \qquad (2b)$$

Card 2/7

Experimental analysis of ...

where x = equivalent number of boron nuclei per million moderator nuclei, and the subscripts x and o refer to signals for samples with and without absorbing impurities respectively. Similarly, the sensitivity of the resultant signal, , may be defined in terms of the phase angle

$$\vartheta = \frac{1}{x} \left(\theta_x - \theta_o \right) \qquad (8c)$$

Measurements were made at 300 W reactor power with as low xenon poisoning as possible. The sample was oscillated in the core in an empty fuel channel with one detector in an adjacent fuel channel and one in the thermal column (detecting the resultant and global signals respectively). For reactor stability, the cooling system is not operated. Samples were made of 200 - 250 ccs. of moderator with varying contents of boric acid (100-1000 ppm of boron), and were contained in aluminum or plexiglass. The large amounts of poison were necessary due to the low sensitivities of signals and apparatus. The detectors were differential ionization chambers, used with mirror galvanometers, electrometric dc amplifiers with 100 % feedback and a constant current compensating circuit. 1. Static method Eq. (8a)

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Experimental analysis of ...

may be also expressed in terms of the fundamental harmonics of the k_{eff} change for samples with and without impurities, and these may be computed from statically measured characteristics of the change in k_{eff} obtained during the sample oscillation. Simultaneously, the adjacent detector determines the characteristics of the local change in neutron density and φ may be found from Eq. (8b). Finally, ϑ may be obtained from Eq. (8c) by

$$\vartheta = \left.\frac{d\theta}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = \mp (g+1)\,\frac{\sin\varphi}{\frac{1+a^2}{a} \mp 2\cos\varphi} \qquad (10)$$

where $a = L_o/G_o$ and the upper and lower signs refer to $\alpha = 0$ and π (in phase and counter-phase oscillations) respectively. φ and the relation between G and the change in k_{eff} may be computed or determined experimentally. The sample was positioned at the required point, and the reactor was balanced by a fine control rod which gave the appropriate value of k_{eff} 2. Kinetic methods: Global and resultant signals are recorded on oscillograms during oscillations of the sample. Parasitic phase shifts σ_G and σ_S

Card 4/7

Experimental analysis of ...

of the global and resultant signals occur, and are eliminated by performing two oscillations, one with $\alpha = 0$ and one with $\alpha = \pi$, of the same sample. Since the parasitic effects are the same for both oscillations, they may be removed by combining the observations. φ is determined from this by a method of successive approximations, and the correct L and θ values and hence l and ϑ are computed. The analysis becomes even simpler for small φ and $(L/G)_{\alpha=\pi} > 2$. The sample was mechanically oscillated with T variable from 1 - 22 seconds and amplitude from 50 - 430 mms. The reactor was balanced before and during the oscillations and once the oscillations were constant, a set of about 10 was recorded on oscillograms. At least 5 periods of the R and G signals were harmonically analyzed with accuracy up to the third harmonic. For measurements in the core with graphite samples, the signal sensitivities are, to an accuracy of 20%, - g and l both ~ 0.8 %o/ppm, and $\vartheta \sim 0.3$ °/ppm - all for optimum experimental conditions. These are lower by two orders of magnitude than those obtainable in thermal reactors, and similar results are found for other moderators. They are due to the high contribution of the slowing-down process to G and L, in comparison with which the absorption contribution is hardly observed. The self-shielding effect of boron is a factor 0.5 for samples containing 500-

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30581
P/046/61/006/011/003/004
Experimental analysis of ... D216/D304

-1000 ppm of boron. Measurements in a horizontal channel in the water reflector gave slightly lower sensitivities, but were not pursued due to experimental difficulties and unpromising results. Static method measurements in the horizontal thermal column channel gave promising results for 1. The results indicate a considerable increase in the effective delayed neutron fraction in comparison with the data of Keepin, Wimett and Zeigler (Ref. 7: Phys. Rev., 107,1044, 1957). Preliminary estimates give this as 0.0081 + 0.0009, and the mean prompt neutron lifetime as 100 ± 30 sec. The static and kinetic methods give consistent sensitivities. The authors acknowledge W. Frankowski, Head of Reactor Engineering Division IBJ, P. Szulc and L. Labno, in charge of teams of Reactor Operation Division IBJ, Dobrski, Kulman and Kwiatek for cooperation in reactor measurements, Post for elaborating the oscillator mechanical drive, Miss Brozyna and Miss Maniecka for scanning the oscillograms, and Mrs. Sawicka, leader of the computer team from the Applied Mathematics Division IBJ. There are 8 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. Breton, First Geneva Conferences Paper P/356, 1955; G.R. Keepin, T.F. Wimett, R.K. Zeigler, Phys, Rev., 107, 1044, 1957

Card 6/7

30581
P/046/61/006/011/003/004
D216/D304

Experimental analysis of ...

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw. Reactor Engineering Department

SUBMITTED: July, 1961

Card 7/7

DABEK, Waclaw

POLAND

BIEGUSZEWSKI, Zygmunt; DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

Department of Reactor Engineering, Nuclear Research Institute (Instytut Badan Jadrowych Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej) (all)

Warsaw, Przeglad elektroniki," No 7, July 63, pp 372-83.

"Technological Problems of Nuclear Radiation Detectors Used in Reactor Technique".

5

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

The neutron sensitive ionization chamber AKJ-150/0.8 type.
Przegl elektroniki 4 no.7:388-389 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

The RAKJ-5 type γ - compensated neutron sensitive ionization chamber. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.7:390-394 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

Reactor starting fission chambers. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.7: 394-397 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

DABEK, Waclaw

POLAND

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

Department of Reactor Engineering, Nuclear Research Institute (Instytut Badan Jadrowych Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej) (all)

Warsaw, Przeglad elektroniki, No 7, July 63, pp 397-402.

"Nuclear Radiation Defectors Used in Reactor Physics Research".

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; TOPA, Jerzy

Ionization chambers for measurement of neutron flux distribution by the activation method. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.7: 403-408 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

DABEK, Waclaw; JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; JANIKOWSKI, Andrzej; SZCZECHLA, Bronislaw; TOPA, Jerzy

Installed γ - radiation monitor with D.C. pressure KPDG-1/10 type ionization chamber. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.7:409-413 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Reaktorowej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

DABEK, Wacław

Third International Conference on the Physics and Technology of Experimental Reactors, Prague, April 22-28, 1963. Nukleonika 8 no.4:285-287 '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011800 P/0053/63/000/012/0713/0716

AUTHOR: Labno, Leszek; Dabek, Waclaw; Kazimierski, Adam

TITLE: Thermoelectric neutron detector

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 12, 1963, 713-716

TOPIC TAGS: detector, neutron detector, thermoelectric neutron detector, thermoelement, thermoelectric couple, chromel-copel thermoelement, chromel-alumel thermoelement

ABSTRACT: The Polish Institute of Nuclear Research developed and tested a series of thermoelectric detector designs. One model was finally accepted on basis of experimental findings. It consists of 36 chromel-alumel thermoelectric couples which were stamped out of a strip about 0.02 mm thick and about 1 mm wide. The stability of chromel-copel couples was found to be inferior to that of chromel-alumel couples in the presence of a neutron flux. Their corrosion resistance is also inferior to the chromel-alumel couple. This detector produces a signal from 0.1 to 100 millivolts at a neutron flux from 10^{10} to 10^{13} neutrons/cm^2sec. The static characteristic was tested for this detector. Variations in the thermoelectric force of a detector containing 18 pairs of chromel-copel thermoelements as a function of reactor power

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011800

have a linear path up to a power of about 200 kilowatts, which corresponds to a neutron flux of about 10^{12} neutrons/cm^{2}sec at the point where the detector is inserted. The sensitivity of the detector is about 10^{-11} $\frac{\text{millivolt}}{\text{neutron/cm}^2\text{sec}}$ in this part of the characteristic. The detector's sensitivity diminishes with higher power owing to an increase of radiation effect during the heat transfer process between the boron-covered weld and housing. With a reactor power of 2 megawatts, which corresponds to a flux of about 10^{13} neutrons/cm^{2}sec, the sensitivity diminishes to about 0.9×10^{-11} $\frac{\text{millivolt}}{\text{neutron/cm}^2\text{sec}}$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki (Industrial electronics institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, GE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 19672-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 AEDC(b)/SSD/BSD/AFWL
ACCESSION NR: AP4045664 P/0046/64/009/07-/0539/0550

AUTHOR: Adamski, L.; Bajbor, Z. (Baybor, Z.); Dabek, W. (Dombek, V.); Kozel, J. (Kozel, Ye.); Suwalski, W. (Suval'skiy, V.)

TITLE: Critical and exponential assemblies at the Institute of Nuclear Research (Swierk)

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 7-8, 1964, 539-550

TOPIC TAGS: reactor physics, Poland, ANNA, MARYLA, HELENA, reactor engineering

ABSTRACT: Reactor physics investigations in the Institute of Nuclear Research at Swierk (Poland) are conducted mainly by means of two critical assemblies ANNA and MARYLA and also the subcritical assembly HELENA. ANNA, which was first critical in June 1963, is a graphite-light water moderated assembly fueled with 20% enriched UO_2, designed primarily as a mock-up of the high-flux reactor. MARYLA, which was first critical in December 1963, is a pool-type (5 X 3 X 1.5 m) reactor designed for investigating light water systems; its design and control system are flexible so they can be easily adapted to

Card 1/3

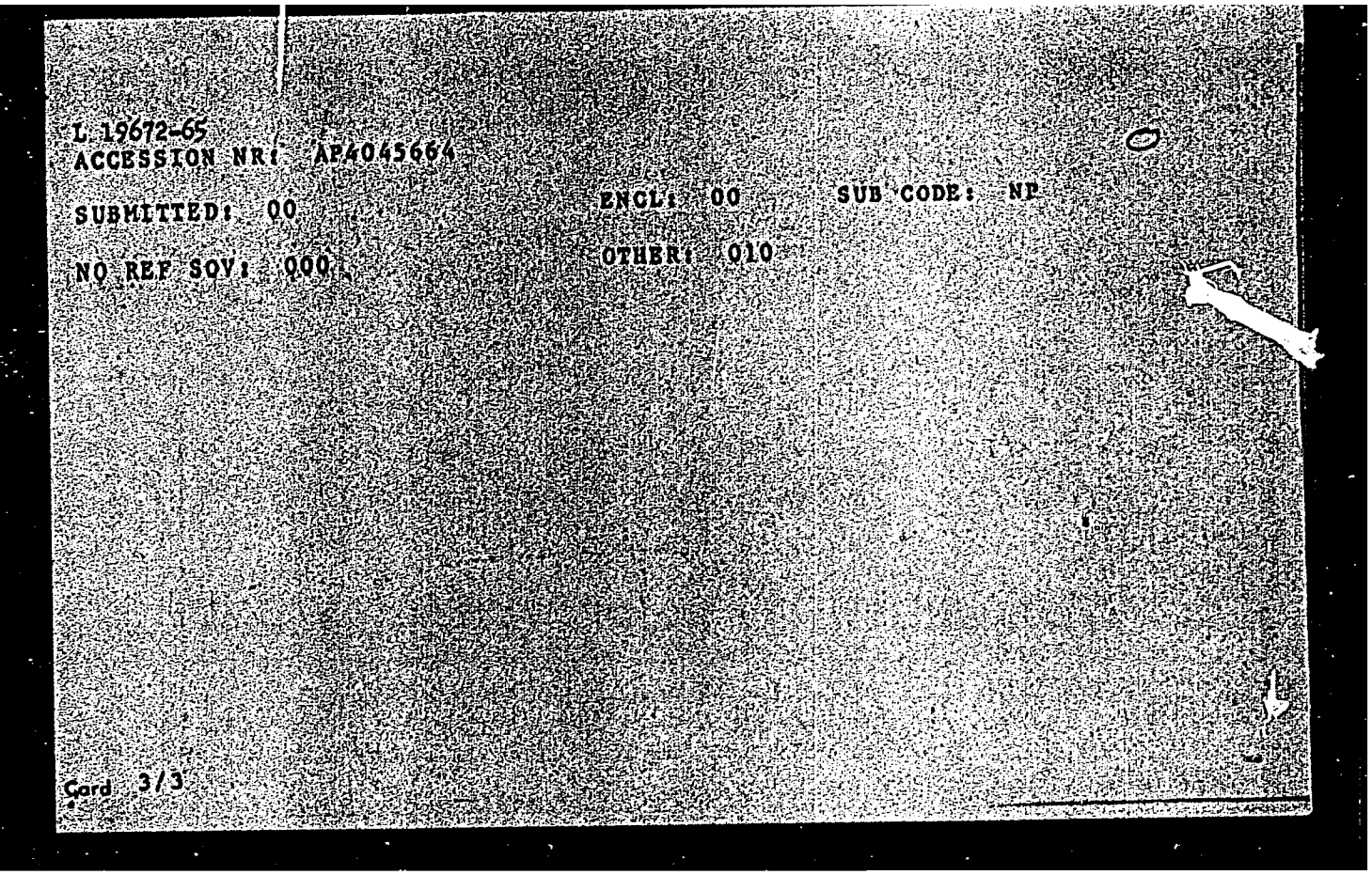
L 19672-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045664

various types and geometries of critical water assemblies. HELENA, which was put into operation in November 1963, is a natural uranium-graphite exponential assembly. The paper presents a short technical description and the physical characteristics, also several illustrations and cross-sections of the assemblies. These reactors are to be the main facilities for developing fundamental reactor physics in Poland. Theoretical and experimental studies are to be focused on determining macro- and microscopic parameters of various lattices, particular stress is given to pulse neutron techniques, and kinetic methods of investigation are to be used to determine thermal neutron cross-sections and resonance integrals of various reactor materials. Some effects connected with air gaps, core anisotropy, and the influence of assembly dimensions on the accuracy of buckling determinations are to be studied in HELENA. The reactors are also to be used in the cooperative NPT Project. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk

Card 2/3



L 19672-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045664

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 30929-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6022924 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/012/0376/0376

AUTHOR: Daberger, J. (Graduate physicist)

ORG: Meopta, Prerov; UVOJM, Prerov

TITLE: Contribution to the adjustment of the autocollimation telescope

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 12, 1965, 376

TOPIC TAGS: telescope, collimator, telescope component

ABSTRACT: The article gives the principle of a simple control method of obtaining the correct position of sighting marks of an autocollimation telescope whose collimator mark is executed on a mirror base. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 21Jun65

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.885.5

DABEV, D., d-r

Synthesis of the specific protein in the organism, and information theory. Priroda Bulg 12 no.3:21-24 My-Je '63.

DABEV, Dabi Dr., d-r

How various substances fall into cells. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 5: 13-18 S-O '63.

DABEV, Dabi, d-r

Biologic oxidation. Biol i khim 7 no.5:17-24 '64.

SPASOV, Al.; POPKHRISTOV, P.; DABEVA, M.

Gelling castor oil and some uses for castor gel. I. Preparation and properties of castor gel. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1: 251-256. '60.

1. Predstavana ot prof. d-r Al. Spasov, zav. Katedrata po meditsinska khimiia.

(CASTOR OIL)

KHADZHIOLOV, A.A.; DABEVA, M.D.

Induced formation of tryptophan pyrrolase in experimental cancerogenesis of the liver caused by 3'-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:946-949 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

(CARCINOGENS) (TRYPTOPHAN PEROXIDASE)

KHADZIOLOV, A.A.; DABEVA, M.D.

Induced formation of tryptophan pyrrolase in experimental liver carcinogenesis produced by 3'-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazo-benzene. Izv biokhim BAN 2:99-113 '64.

1. Central Laboratory of Biochemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.

DABEVA, Mariana Druzh., d-r

Structure and function of mitochondria. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 4: 73-79 Jl-Ag '63.

[redacted]

[redacted], I.

"[redacted]", [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], Budapest, Hungary)

[redacted]: [redacted] List of [redacted] European Accord[redacted] ([redacted]), [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], March 1949, Incl.

DABI, L.

DABI, L. - Auto Motor- Vol. 8, no. 9, May 1955.

At the Automobile Part Factory before May! p. 2.
By May! p. 5.
Valve adjustment in Csepel motors. p. 9.
Suggestions to motorists about repairs. p. 10.
Duration of motors and air filters. p. 101

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, NO. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

DABI, L.

A leaking Csepel water pump. p. 9. (Auto-Motor, Vol. 10, No. 8, May 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BAFT, L.

Should the piston rin revolve?

p. 14 (Atuo-Motor) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 1-, no 11 June 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEI) Vol 6, no 11 November 1957

DABI, Lajos

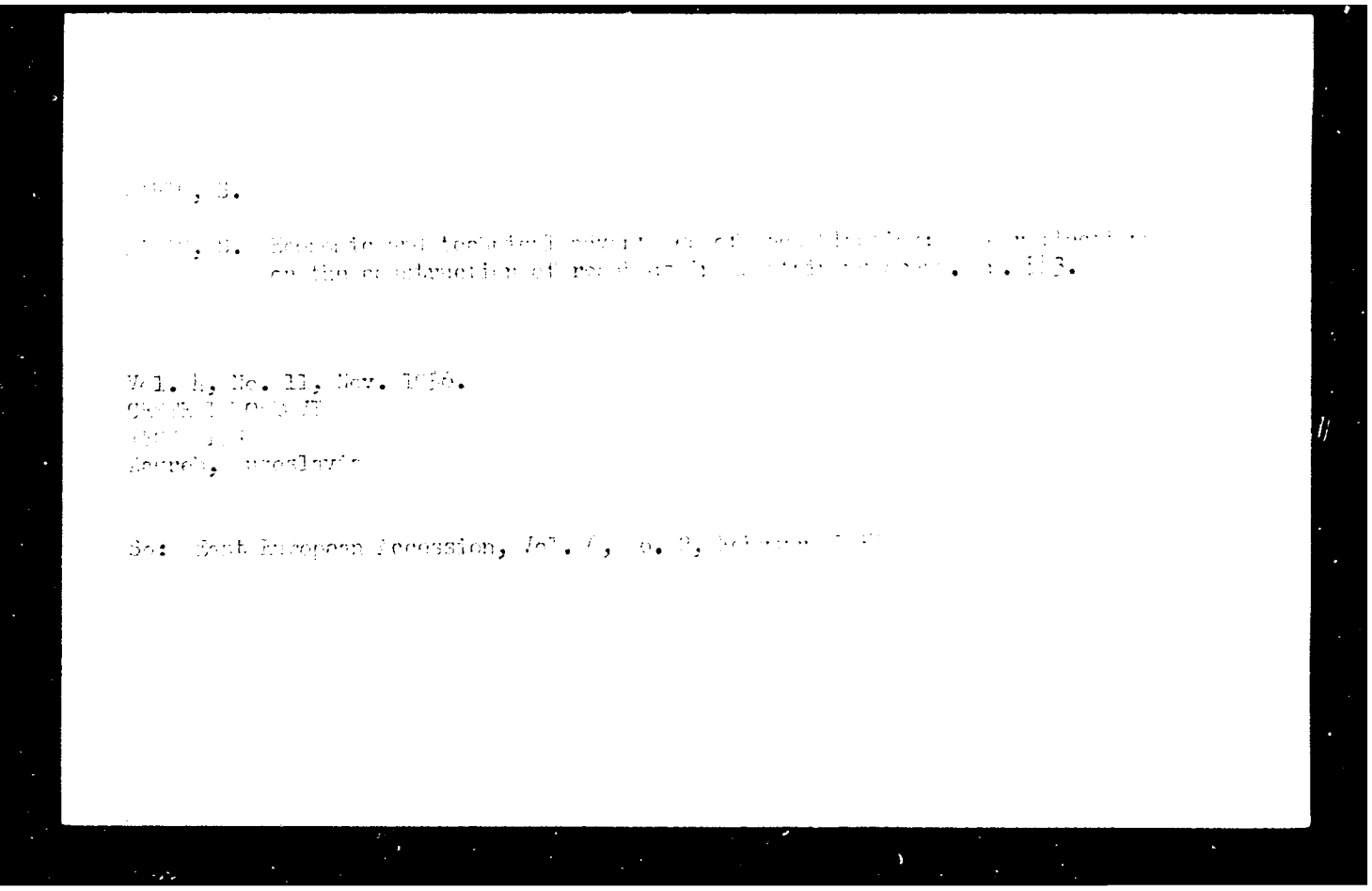
The problem of valve revolutions in diesel-motor technology. Musz elet 15 no.7:6 Mr '6C. (EEAI 9:7)
(Hungary--Diesel engine)

DABIC, S.

DABIC, S. Sea embankments. p. 135

Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1955
CESTE I MOSTOVI
TECHNOLOGY
Zagreb

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957



Vol. 1, No. 11, Nov. 1956.

DABIC,S.

Organization of the mining service; some reflections on the construction of roadbeds on mountainous terrains. (To be contd.)p.112.
(Ceste I Mostovi. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Yugoslavja)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

DABIC, S.

Problems of transportation and water supply in road construction in Mountain areas. p.171.
(Ceste i mostovi, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1957, Zagreb, Yugslovia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DABIC, S.

Organization of the mining service. p. 209.

(CESTE I MOSTOVI. Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DABIC, S.

Pile foundations. p. 291.

(GRSTI I MOSTOVI. Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October1957. Uncl.

Dabic, Z Jankovic, A

Basic specifications of the Yugoslav standard for strong alcoholic beverages. p.199

STANDARDIZACIJA. (Savezna komisija za standardizaciju) Beograd.

Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

DABIJA, Ch

RUMANIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Comparative Oncology. Tumors of Animals. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 22823

Author : Capatina, Vl., Dabija, Ch., Varrachiu, N., Giurgiu, T.,

Inst : -

Title : The Clinic and Anatomo-Histopathology of Two Cases of Infiltrating Carcinoma in Horses. VI.

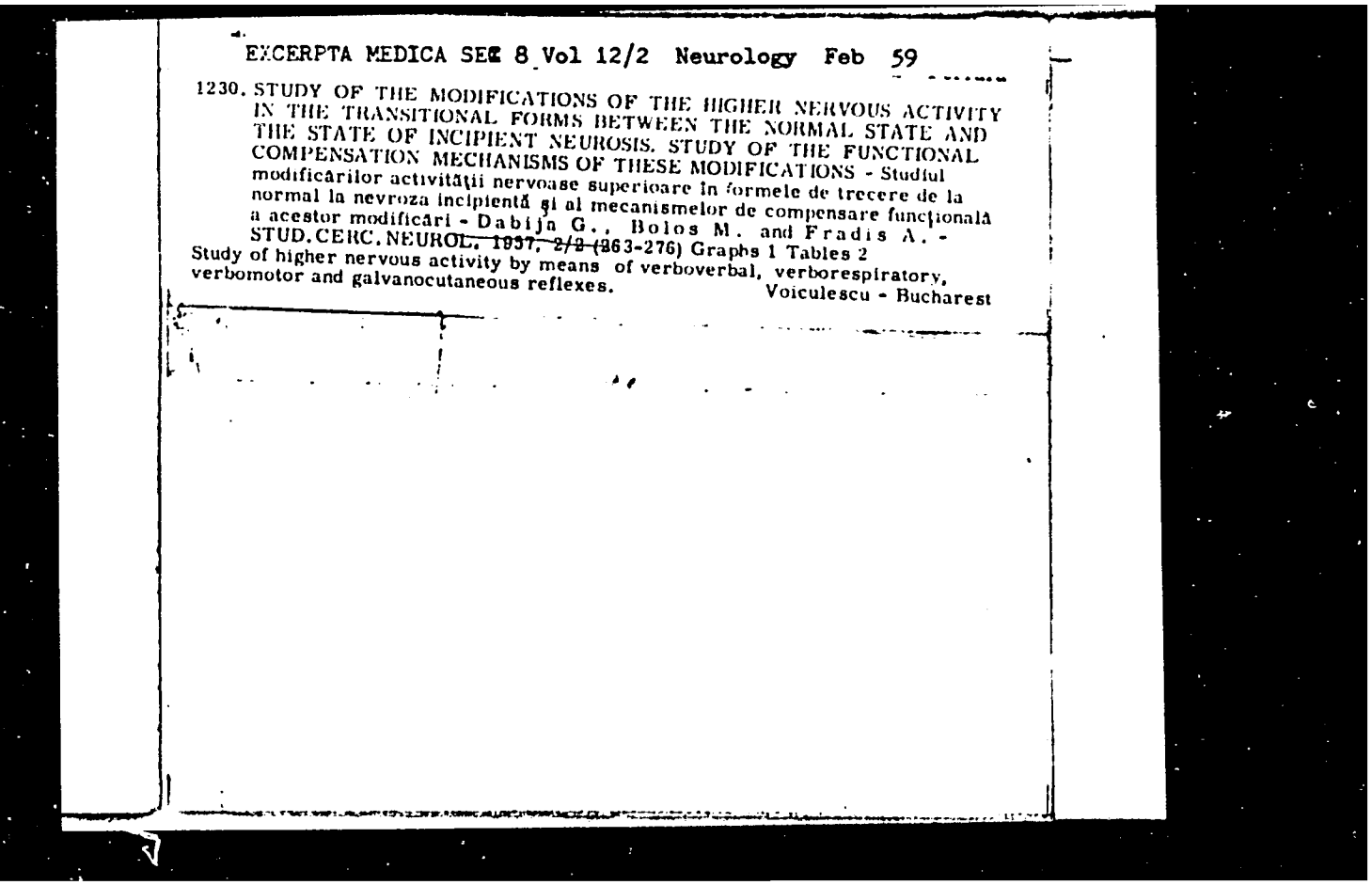
Orig Pub : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No 2, 38-42

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KREINDLER, A. academician ; DABIJA, Gh; POILICI, I; FRADIS,A.

Complex method of study of higher nervous activity in humans.
Bul.stiint.,sect.med. 6 no.4:937-967 Oct-Dec '54 (MLRA 8:8)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
higher nervous funct. investigation methods)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY
in investigation of higher nervous funct.)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED
motor, in investigation of higher nervous funct.)
(THINKING
verbo-verbal association, in test of higher nervous funct.)



EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

1230. STUDY OF THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY IN THE TRANSITIONAL FORMS BETWEEN THE NORMAL STATE AND THE STATE OF INCIPIENT NEUROSIS. STUDY OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMPENSATION MECHANISMS OF THESE MODIFICATIONS - Studiul modificărilor activităţii nervoase superioare în formele de trecere de la normal la nevroza incipientă şi al mecanismelor de compensare funcţională a acestor modificări - Dabija G., Bolos M. and Fradis A. - STUD. CERC. NEUROL. 1957, 2/2 (263-276) Graphs 1 Tables 2

Study of higher nervous activity by means of verboverbal, verborespiratory, verbomotor and galvanocutaneous reflexes. Voiculescu - Bucharest

RUMANIA

MARINESCU, I., Dr, Prof, of the Pedagogical Institute (Institutul Pedagogic), Pitesti, DABIJA, Gh., Dr, and POPA, Cornelia, Pharmacist, of the Pasteur Institute for Veterinary Research and Biological Products (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate Pasteur).

"Studies on the Dynamics of Whole Protein and Protein Fractions in Repeated Swine Bleeding for Hog-Cholera Antiserum."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 8, Aug 66, pp 63-68.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors studied the dynamics of total proteinemia in 10 pigs immune to hog cholera that were bled four times within a 12 to 14 day period. They found some disturbance of the protein balance, particularly a decrease in total proteins, which was most marked at exsanguination. Albumins, alpha- and beta-globulins showed no significant differences between the four bleedings; gamma globulins decreased in the later bleedings, especially the last one, but the decrease was found to be statistically insignificant.

Includes one figure, 12 tables and 12 references, of which 4 Rumanian, 3 Russian and 5 Western.

1/1

RUMANIA

DABIJA, Paul, Eng, Bucharest [affiliation not given]

"Concerning Agricultural Activities in the Eight-Year School."

Bucharest, Natura. Seria Biologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep-Oct 63, pp 53-57.

Abstract: Describes the techniques used in teaching the subject "Agriculture" in the upper grades of the eight-year schools of general education in the villages, with emphasis on the importance of interrelating theoretical and practical instruction. Reviews the various audio-visual aids that may be used to supplement the instruction in this subject, and lists the sources from which these materials may be obtained.

1/1

DABINSKA, J.

DABINSKA, J. Stanislaw Lencewicz Wody Ladowe (Fresh-water Resources, and Lodowce I Ich wplyw na rzezbe powierzchni ziemi (Glaciers and Their Influence upon the Earth's Relief) a book review p. 198.

vol. 27, no. 2 1956
CZASOPISMO GEOG AFIZYCZNE
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Wroclaw, Poland

So: East European Accession, vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

DABINSKI, Jerzy

Essay with five minute stimulation period in production of natural chemical reflexes in the blood in man. Neurologia etc. polska 4 no.3:325-327 May-June 54.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr E.Wilczkowski.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
prod. of blood sugar conditioned reactions to 5-minute stimulation in men)
(BLOOD SUGAR, physiology,
conditioned reactions to 5-minute stimulation in men)

DABIZHA, N., kapitan

Radioman of a command car and his training. Voen. vest. 42 no.4:102-103 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BUSTEA, Maria, dr.; DABIJA, Viorica, dr.; GHEORGHE, Ileana, dr.; IONESCU, E., dr.; IONESCU, Zenobia, dr.; LUNGU, Felicia, dr.; SALOMIN, Nadia, dr.; SAVIN, Valentina, dr.; STANESCU, I., dr.; STOICA, V., dr.; SERBAN, N., dr.; VISAN, Valeria, dr.

Our results in the treatment of complications of dental caries. Stomatologia (Bucur) 12 no.1:9-16 Ja-F'65.

1. Colectivul Serviciului de stomatologie al Spitalului unificat de adulti, Constanta.

L 47093-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) GW
ACC NR: AT6028954 SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Popov, N. I., Orlov, V. M., Dabizha, V. F.

33
B+1

ORG: none

19

TITLE: Strontium-90 concentration in the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: strontium , radioactive contamination, ocean radioactivity ocean property

ABSTRACT: The results of determinations are presented for Sr^{90} concentration in the surface waters of the South China Sea and in regions adjacent to the Pacific Ocean in November 1962. It was determined that the concentration of Sr^{90} in the surface water of this region was at the 1960-1961 level. The probable causes of higher concentrations of Sr^{90} which were observed earlier in the waters of the western Pacific are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [LB]

SUB CODE: 08,18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 hs

KRINCHEV, Khr.; DABIZHEV, L.

Causes which influence negatively the reality of labor norms.
Trud tseni 3 no.10:58-63 '61.

SADAUSKAS, P.B., kand.veterin.nauk; DABKEVICHYUS, V.B. [Dabkevicius, V.B.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cytological method for studying the formation of antibrucellosis immunity in cattle. Veterinariia 36 no.10:31-34 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii.
(Brucellosis in cattle) (Immunity)

WEISSBERG, Roland; DABKOWSKA, Danuta

Functional examinations of the skin in pulmonary tuberculosis; preliminary communication. Gruzlica 24 no.3:183-189 Mar 56.

1. Z Miejskiej Przychodni Skorno-Wenerologicznej w Jeleniej Gorze Kierownik: dr. R. Weissberg, Z Miejskiej Porodni Przeciwgruzliczej w Jeleniej Gorze Kierownik: dr. D. Dabkowska, Jelenia Gora, Wzgorze Partyzantow 25.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, physiology,
McClure-Aldrich & Waldman tests (Pol))

(SKIN,
McClure-Aldrich & Waldman tests in pulm. tuberc. (Pol))

DABROWA-BAJON, Miroslaw, mgr inz.; WAZYNSKA-FIOK, Krystyna, mgr inz.

A scientific session and congress of the alumni of the Department of Communication of the Warsaw Polytechnical College. Przegl kolej elektrotech 14 no.4:128- 3 of cover Ap '62.

DABROWA-BAJON, Miroslawa, mgr.,inz.

Criteria for dividing railroad stations in automatic train control districts. Przegl kolej elektrotechn 13 no.7:216-217 '61.

DABROWA-BAJON, Miroslawa, mgr.,inz.

Criteria for dividing railroad stations in automatic train control districts. Conclusion. Przegl kolej elecktrotechn 13 no.8:234-237 '61.

DABKOWSKA, M.

Analytical Abst.
Vol. 1 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Inorganic Analysis

688. Amperometric determination of selenious acid. W. Hubicki and M. Dabkowska (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, AA, 1951, 6, 161–168*).—Amperometric titrations of H_2SeO_3 with $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$ in presence of a large excess of H_2SO_4 or Na_2SO_4 and a rotating platinum micro-electrode are described. Best results are obtained by applying a p.d. of 0·05 to 0·2 V. The error of a single determination varies between 0·3 and 2·3 per cent.
S. K. LACHOWICZ

DABKOWSKA, MICHALINA

4
MJC(JO)
1

Distr: 4E2c(m)

V. Polarography in liquid NH_3 above its critical temperature. Włodzimierz Hubicki and Michalina Dąbkowska. (Univ. Marina Curie Skłodowska, Lublin, Poland). *Anal. Chem.* 33, 90-2 (1961).—Li perchlorate hydrate, prepd. by treating dil. $HClO_4$ with Li_2CO_3, is converted to the ammoniate by passing dried NH_3 through the melt. The formula is $LiClO_4.4NH_3$ (at 25°). It yielded well-defined and reproducible current-voltage curves. The slope of the residual current was negligible. Decompn. occurred at a more neg. potential (−1.7 v.) than for any other liquid ammoniates studied. Waves are shown for Pb^{++}, Zn^{++}, and Cd^{++} at temps. above room. Reduction of Pb^{++} was reversible, Zn^{++} irreversible, and Cd^{++} reversible only at higher temps. Paul D. Sarn

MIEKOWSKI, A.

"How Ilyenko Flew to Kielce." P. 600, (Skrzydlata Polska, Vol. 10, No. 39, Sept. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

DABKOWSKI, Henryk (Warszawa)

Certain results of the investment activities of apartment cooperatives in 1960-1962. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.11:617-620 N'63.

BIBERGAL, S.; DABKOWSKI, J.; PLASZEWSKA, J.

Effect of histamine on cutaneous vasomotor reactions. Przegl. derm., Warsz. 2 no.4:501-518 Oct-Dec 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Hospital imienia E. Sonnenberg, M.D. (Head--Physician --S. Bibergat), Lodz.

DABKOWSKI, J. Poland

Application of a decade valve in electronic counting circuits.
Some applications of EIT, electron beam ten position valve are described.

SO: Progress in Physics, Poland, Vol. 6, #4, 1955, Unclassified.

CHECINSKI, Tadeusz; DABKOWSKI, Radzislaw

Salycylhydroxamic acid in the treatment of mycosis of the scalp in children. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21:792-796 22 My '61.

1. Ze Szpitala im. E. Sonnenberga w Lodzi; kierownik naukowy oddzialow dermatologicznych: prof. dr med. M. Mienicki, ordynator: dr med. T. Checinski.

(HYDROXYLAMINES ther) (FUNGICIDES ther)
(RINGWORM ther) (SCALP dis)

MITRINOWICZ-MODRZEJEWSKA, Aleksandra; DABKOWSKI, Stanislaw

Studies on auditory sensitivity to musical tones in normal children. Otolar. polska 10 no.3-4:299-302 1956.

1. Osrodek Foniatryczny Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Dyrektor Kliniki: prof. dr. H. Lewenfisz, Warszawa, Oczki 6.

(HEARING, physiology,
musical sound perception in child. (Pol))
(MUSIC,
same)

BUJAK, Stanislaw; DABKOWSKI, Wieslaw

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